

## Commercial



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## Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIRED AT  
IMITATION  
SOLDIERSThe First Regiment  
Uses Army  
Targets.SPENDS DAY IN  
MANOA VALLEYCol. Jones Satisfied With the  
Marksmanship of Hawaii's  
National Guard men

Volleys of musketry fired by more than two hundred blue and khaki-clad soldiers of the National Guard of Hawaii, resounded and echoed in Manoa Valley yesterday. It was the occasion of the first outing of the First Regiment since the summer vacation and the results of the volleying were highly satisfactory to Col. J. W. Jones, commanding the regiment, and to the battalion and company officers. For the first time in Hawaii iron and cloth figures representing men standing, kneeling and lying down were used as the targets, being the regulation figurants in use by the United States regular army, and the way in which the dummies were ripped, torn and shattered indicated that the national guardsmen were keeping up their excellent target record. One feature of the firing which impressed Col. Jones was that the guardsmen were not only effective for parades and exhibition drills, but in active service the men behind the guns were capable of deadly work.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning the various companies began assembling in the armory, but owing to several delays the regiment was not mobilized until about 7:45. Each man reported for duty in blue blouse, khaki trousers, canvas leggings and fatigue hat. Col. Jones commanded in person with Majors Zeigler and Camara respectively in command of the battalions. Captains Campbell and Bowen of the staff accompanied the colonel. The regiment mustered about 218 men, and each was served with thirty rounds of ammunition. The Government band with Captain Berger at its head, led the regiment from the armory to the tune "Let us weave a lei" and marched the guardsmen around to the Rapid Transit car barns where half a dozen trolley cars were in readiness to convey them into Manoa Valley. On arrival at the end of the Manoa line the troops disembarked, and forming into column of fours marched to the premises of the Woodlawn dairy the use of which for the day, had been granted to Col. Jones. Wagons followed with provisions, each company furnishing its own provender.

The heat became intense in the early forenoon and by 2 o'clock the blazing sun was blistering the men's necks, noses and hands in a way which suggested the use of plenty of vaseline for the night. Cheeks were turned to a lobster red and for one man to cross his arm familiarly over a comrade's shoulders was certain to draw forth an "Ouch!" and a rueful rubbing.

The firing began in the forenoon. Figurants were carried up the hills and placed in line at long intervals apart. First the lying down figures were set in position. When settled down in the long grass about all that was visible were the heads. These represented soldiers in the act of lying prone upon the ground exposing the least part of their anatomy to the enemy. The figures were a long distance apart. The regiment was drawn up 100 yards distant and the men under their respective company commanders fired at will, about five shots per man being used.

The next experiment was firing from 200 yards distance at the kneeling figurants, and finally at 500 yards' distance at the standing figurants. In the last firing some of the figurants were completely disembowelled and more shots took effect in the region of

the stomach than at any other portion. Few of the shots were low or below the thighs, the majority being in the abdomen, while scattering shots penetrated the region of the lungs and heart.

The figurants are frameworks of iron, forming the outlines of human beings. Over these is stretched cloth upon which is pasted black paper. The scattering shots through the cloth were easily traced but where big holes had been torn in the cloth it was difficult to tell whether two, three, four or five or a dozen shots had taken effect there. The scorers averaged the holes according to the sizes, as being made by two or five hits. This is considered a low average, and the probability is that the hitting results should be much higher than those officially jotted down. As each man fired at the most five shots at each set of figurants, or fifteen shots, and many did not fire more than ten or eleven, the officers consider that the average of hits is remarkably high, especially as this was the first time the men had ever fired at such outlines. The score as taken by Captain Bowen, made on the above calculations, is as follows:

100 yards, 130 hits; 200 yards, 185 hits; 500 yards, 175 hits.  
First battalion: 100 yards, 80 hits; 200 yards, 91 hits; 500 yards, 77 hits.  
Second battalion: 100 yards, 50 hits; 200 yards, 94 hits; 500 yards, 98 hits.

At noon the companies partook of lunch and the band enlivened the camp with martial and patriotic music. It was late in the afternoon when the homeward march was begun, electric cars bringing the entire regiment to the armory where the regiment was dismissed.

OPENING NIGHT OF  
TEMPERANCE HALL

The opening exercises on Saturday night of the recently rearranged "Temperance Hall," the old Queen Emma hall were successful from start to close. The program consisted of songs and dances and a farce entitled "Johnson's Hotel" presented by the Tennessee minstrels, the characters being well sustained. The play was produced under the management of Mr. Lowry. The contortionist act is deserving of special mention. The hit of the evening was a Chinese song by Mr. Espinda accompanied by an orchestra of Chinese instruments.

The hall was well patronized and every one seemed satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Men of all trades and conditions came to the hall and everything seemed to point to a successful year. Much credit is due the new manager, Mr. J. F. May.

## Dr. Kimball Dead.

Word was received in Hilo last week of the death of Dr. J. H. Kimball at Bridgeton, Maine. Dr. Kimball was an old timer in the District of Hilo and up to fourteen years ago, when he returned to Maine, he was the best physician in the country. He was for a long time the only physician in the district and his friends were as numerous as his acquaintances. At the time of his death he was greatly advanced in years. —Tribune.

REPUBLICANS WILL  
RATIFY THE TICKET

THOMAS FITCH.

Big Rally Will Be Held Tonight at Orpheum.  
Col. Thomas Fitch Will Deliver an Oration  
of the Good Old Kind.

Tonight at the Orpheum theater at 7:30 the Republican party will hold a big rally for the purpose of ratifying the recent nominations for congress and the territorial legislature at which the principal orator will be Col. Thomas Fitch, who will be followed by Prince Kuhio, and the nominees for the Senate and House of the Territorial Legislature. The Territorial Committee has planned for a monster rally and as this is practically the active commencement of the Territorial committee's campaign, the wheel horses, as well as the rank and file from both districts of Oahu are expected to be present. The committee will reserve seats for ladies.

and it is anticipated that there will be a large delegation of the fair sex present.

Col. Fitch is known as an orator all over western United States, and as he is a man overflowing with anecdotes and stories and thoroughly conversant with the oratory of the stump there is little doubt in the minds of the committee but that Col. Fitch will make a rousing speech.

A meeting of the executive committee will be held at headquarters this evening at 7 o'clock adjourning in time to be at the Orpheum at the time specified for opening the ratification meeting.

GEORGE OSBORNE PROPOSES  
A BOUNTY ON OUR COFFEE

Kukaiou, Hawaii, Sept. 10, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—The coffee planters seek a bounty on coffee. It is to be hoped that the American Commissioners who are now visiting Hawaii will look into the merits and condition of the coffee industry. This once prom-

ising industry, that a few years ago was in a flourishing condition, and extended almost from the Volcano House to Waipio, and from Kohala to Puna, is now almost utterly wiped out, and this is true of the conditions of the coffee industry of all the other Islands. The

coffee industry which is second in importance to the sugar industry is capable of great development, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for the growth of the coffee tree, that is suitable for nothing else. In fact, all the land above, almost all, the plantations is suitable for this industry and is the true coffee belt. And here thousands of settlers could find profitable and pleasant employment, if only this industry could be made to pay. But unfortunately with the low prices of coffee, and the scarcity of laborers there is little hope for it at the present time. In fact, most of the coffee planters, the writer among the number, after bringing their coffee plantations to a high state of cultivation, and their coffee trees to maturity, find that it does not even pay to pick the coffee, much less cultivate the land; and so let the coffee rot on the trees. Indeed, I venture to say that no worse conditions could possibly exist than the condition of the coffee industry of these Islands. And this is most unfortunate, because all the hillsides of all the Islands could be made to blossom like the rose, and to support a population and bring in a revenue second, as I have said before, only to the sugar industry; and which would wonderfully improve the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii.

I have found that the coffee tree is most wonderfully suitable for this soil, and climate, and will often grow where nothing else will exist. Indeed a place can scarcely be too rocky for the cultivation of this tree, and it will often flourish when scarcely anything else but rocks can be seen.

And I say that it's a great pity that so promising a source of wealth should be permitted to languish, when a little timely assistance would start it up and carry it on to success.

It would be too much to ask Uncle Sam to put a duty on coffee, but it is the opinion of all the coffee planters that the American government could give a bounty of a few cents, to enable the coffee planters of Hawaii and Porto Rico to compete with the low priced coffee of South America and other places.

Such a bounty could not by any possible means be felt by the American people, while it would mean the salvation of this country, and particularly to the coffee planters.

I don't know if this is too much to ask or expect, but if it could be granted, it would prove a great boon to the people of Hawaii, and to a great many other Americans in America, who are now seeking homes in Hawaii.

Yours very truly,  
GEO. OSBORNE.

Prince Kuhio at Lale.

Prince Kuhio and a party of Republican speakers started the campaign at Lale on Saturday night by making a number of stirring addresses, a large crowd being present to hear the young leader. Yesterday morning a meeting was held at Kahuku and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, Waialua's residents held their attention. Among those who made addresses were Prince Kuhio, D. P. R. Isenberg, W. C. Achi, L. L. McCandless, J. L. Kaulukou, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Ezera.

Read the Daily Advertiser; 75 cents a month

PUBLIC  
PLATFORM  
HELD ALLPolitical Rally on  
Saturday  
Night.HOME RULER ON  
MARRIAGE LAWSWould Prohibit Hawaiian Girl,  
From Marrying White  
Men.

A political rally in which all parties took part was held Saturday evening at the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets where a platform had been erected for the speakers. Republicans, Home Rulers and Hui Kuokoa took part in the program, though the Republicans predominated both in the speechmaking and the enthusiasm displayed over their remarks. All the speakers were Hawaiians though there were a number of white men in the large audience which attended.

Sam Kalooa a member of the Kuokoa party was the first speaker. He said the reason he left the Home Rule party to follow Cupid was that Wilcox did not treat the Hawaiians right, that he did not want to give them equal rights, but wished to be the dictator. Cupid had been nominated by the Republican party, but the Hui Kuokoa would help elect him for they believed he was a better man than Wilcox. All the present delegate had done, said the speaker, was to work for the "ten cents cart" (Tramways) and for the leprosy bill which the natives did not want, and it was not to the interests of the Hawaiians to elect him again. Cupid on the other hand is a fine young gentleman and should be given a chance to show what he can do. This statement was received with much applause.

Wm. Olepau was the next speaker addressing his hearers from the standpoint of Republicanism. He said he wanted to show the white people, that the Hawaiians were educated and would stand against the Home Rule party. "We are all Hawaiians," said he, "and we all love our country, and I don't think that any one in this crowd can say he is more of a Hawaiian than I." The speaker referred to Wilcox's part in the second rebellion, and stated that he was on account of his evidence that he escaped. Reference was made also to the Senatorial Commission which is here as representing the father government. There are but two parties in the United States and we must join one or the other, said Olepau and be Republicans or Democrats. The Republicans are in control of the administration and we should join them. If we don't want anything from the father government then we might as well send Wilcox back to Congress again. He has done nothing, and is not able to do anything. But the father government is like my own father, if I am bareheaded and want a hat I will get it. Two years ago we elected a delegate and we also had a majority in the legislature, but yet did nothing. Now we should try the Republican party and elect a delegate and a majority in the legislature, and if they do nothing then we will go to the Democrats, and see what they can do.

R. N. Boyd was the next speaker. He said he had been a Home Ruler but he had studied the situation over carefully and decided then to become a Republican, for he believed that to be the best party. His statement was cheered.

Lapana, a Home Ruler, advanced a novel plea for Home Rule success. He said that in fifty years all the Hawaiians would be gone. He offered if nominated for the legislature by any party to try the best he could to secure the passage of a law, prohibiting white men or foreigners of any kind from marrying Hawaiian girls. This he said was the only way to raise the standard of the Hawaiian people and keep the race alive.

P. Hoki was the last speaker, he stating also that he had been a Home Ruler but joined the Republican party after investigating. He said he had heard Senator Thurston's speech in which the natives were advised to join either one of the great national parties, Republican or Democratic. He had looked into the matter carefully and

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